Che Ohio Statesman ROYAL QUARTO DICTIONARY. DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY

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Evidently Woncarta's Royal Quarto Diotionary de
not only the last, but the most work of the kind over teneed, and can by no possibility suffer by comparison or

From the Toisdo Blade of May 20. As to PROPURCIATION, WORCESTER IS THE STANDARD illowed by our best authors; in definitions he leaves othing to be desired, and in Carmonarmy it is sufficient eay that Worcester can be safely followed.

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BLEACHED SHEETINDS AND REISTINGS, at width, of most consessed males, not observed in greatest putety and at very like priors.

SALE & SON.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon will visit the iniquities of the fathers

will visit the iniquities of the lathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, cruptions or sores. This foul cor-ruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitu-tions not only suffer from scrofulous comtions not only suffer from scrofulous com-plaints, but they have far less power to with-stand the attacks of other diseases; consequently vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which do system. Most of the consumption which de-cimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or

and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking in-fection, and their health is undermined by it.

To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and in-vigorate it by healthy food and exercise.

Such a medicine we amply in

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in "impurity of the blood" is founded in truth,
for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The
particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid,
without which sound health is impossible in

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Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Billous Headache, and Billous Fevers, Indeed for the whole class of diseases originat-ing in billary derangement, caused by We are enabled here to offer the community a remedy which, while it cures the above complaints with certainty, is still perfectly harmless in any quantity. Such a remedy is invaluable in districts where these afflicting disorders prevail. This "CURE" expels the miasmatic poison of FRVER AND AGUE from the system, and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of every body; and in billous districts, where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, every body should

reach of every body; and in billous districts, where Feven and Aous prevails, every body should have it and use it freely both for cure and protection. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is that it contains no Quinimo or mineral, consequently it produces no quinism or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

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ent markets, I flatter myself that I can offer to the cit sens of Columbus, or to any who may desire to purchas an assortment of articles appertaining to the GEOCERY trade, UNEQUALED by any house in the city. The price and quality of the goods offered, I guarantee to give satisfaction. Goods Delivered Free of Charge. WM. MeDONALD. nove7. William A. Gill

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The Ohio Statesman

TERMS. [From Fraser's Magazine.] Soldiers and Their Science-Progress of Modern Military Tactics.

A PRESE IMPETUS.

Apart from all questions of the merits or demerits of Frederic's strategy, there cannot be a question that he gave a fresh impetus to military science. He was the first in modern times

Let us put a case, impossible in to appreciate the value of a thoroughly edufully studied, sfier the peace, the system of military instructions at the Staff College of that day, and ultimately founded upon is the Ecole d'Etat Major We may rest assured that what Alexander and Frederic found necessary for their armies, and what Wellington encouraged in his, must be a matter of the greatest importthe troops, and hence the necessity of carefully watching the effect of the present Staff College, which has been established on the broadest po-sible basis for the instruction of future staff offi cers, at the public expense, and which we be-lieve is well adapted to the purpose for which it

Another great advance in military science is due to Frederio—in the lightness and rapidity, as compared with the tactics of the times before him, which he infused into the movements of his troops of every arm. His infantry was formed in three ranks, thus presenting a striking contrast to the formation of Gustavus Adolphus, a century before, in six ranks, which was itself an innovation upon the usual order of that line in ten ranks. The change is due to the gradual increase in the number of musketeers, with the extriction of the pike men, and to the necessity which experience brings of the data before mensioned, and of the principles of action which was at once felt of developing to the fuller extent the line of the fire; while there was which was at once felt of developing to the ful sufficient sequence ler extent the line of the fire; while there was stitute a science. no longer the same reason for the deep mass of ancient times, for more weight and physical force, which could in very few instances be now

acy, however, we can at present say little in regard to its practical effect on war, eaving that in the recent Italian battles the improvement in this respect does not appear to have rendered the contest shorter than were general actions in the days of good old Brown Bees. Nor were the lists of killed and wounded greater, though in point of fact it was not to be expected that they should be, since one of the most certain lessons taught us in military history is that the more formidable the weapon the less will be the carnage. The reason is that the affair is in nearly all cases decided before it becomes a hand to hand conflict, and the more accurate the firearms the greater will be the distance between the adverse tion in three or even in two lines. it is certain that the same bullet will in very many, perhaps in the majority of cases, prove the destruction of both front and rear rank man

We see, then, that the order of formation has

When to what we have already said of the for himself by collating the historical account increased lightness and activity given by Frederic to his infantry and cavalry, we add that he chief actors. adopted the same view with respect to artillery, by organizing horse artillery batteries, it will be evident that this principle, with the illustra-tion afforded to it by its sotions, is the legacy that great warrior has left to military science.

RAW LEVIES. From the military era inaugurated by Great Frederic, the elementary tactics of which have in great part survived to our own day, we descend through the American and French revolutionary eras to the times of Napoleon and Wellington. The wars, however, of those revo-lutions must not be altogether passed by. Indeed, as paying the way to the more regular wars of the nineteenth century, they could not be neglected without manifest detriment to military history. Both showed what could be etfeeted by raw levies properly directed, with ref-erence to the circumstances in which they were placed—the Americans in a thickly wooded country, acting in light skirmishing order, and depending on the natural instinct of the indi-vidual marksman; the French fighting to mass-es, yet not trusting their undisciplined hordes to the assault in line of regular troops, advancing in dease columns, and executioning the comin dense columns, and overthrowing the com-paratively thin lines of enemies who were not possessed of safficient moral force to meet such an attack. Both were instances of Paixhan's remarkable saying, that "the strength of nations is no longer in their barracks" Both were,

further carried out in the readiness in which the whole body was held to move to the attack if occasion should offer, a trait remarkably exemplified in the battle of Salamanca. In short, the defense in every case was not of a stationary character, as was that of the Prussians in their villages at Ligby, but eminently mobile. It may be added that the defensive element in Wellington's actions was in general forced upon him by circumstances; the instant readiness in which his forces were kept for the return blow was peculiarly his own.

traduction to the work, of all military science whatever. Its general tenor, indeed, is a suffi

to appreciate the value of a thoroughly educated staff. And here we may observe that in the Peninsular war, especially towards its close, the importance of such a corps was equally appreciated in our own army; and so high was the opinion the French entertained of our Quartermaster General's staff that they carefully studied, after the peace, the system of mill bers and composition of each arm, with all the antecedents and with the resources at the disposal of both armies; further, that we knew well the country in which they were about to act, its physical and local peculiarities, and the habits of its people; then we may safely say that the result of the war would be, if not abso lutely, at least in the highest degree of moral certainty, predictable. Now what does this fact, which will hardly be disputed, Imply ? It implies that the issue of the war is not a matter of blind chance; that it depends, humanly speaking, upon a combination of qualities and resources of the opposing forces, and that these qualities must be exercised, and these resources developed, according to principles which, wheth

The British army, as is well known, has for many years adopted a still thinner formation, that of two ranks, and it would appear that the French army, since the Italian campaign, har followed our example. In point of fact, another element has made its appearance in the question since the days of Frederic, and even of the First Napoleon, namely the tremendous force and so. Napoleon, namely the tremendous force and accuracy of modern firearms. Of the accuracy, however, we can at present say little in solute in war." Accordingly, we find that prin-

greater will be the distance between the adverse lines at which this decision takes place, and consequently the facility afforded to the beaten party of making good its retreat. But the increased force of penetration of modern firearms may not improbably give rise to the question of superior forces upon the decisive point. But, as in the illustration just given, there is in sidering, so far from this being the object to be obtained, the real object is to induce the enemy many cases no decisive point whatever. It is of little consequence where the enemy is. There may be a decisive object to be obtained, and this object may be to provoke him to concentrate

Spring & Summer Millinery

Is now complete, comprising every variety of Millinery; also, a large assortment of Embroideries. Hosiery and Notices, &c., and in quantities and prices that can mot fall to suit all who may faror us with a call. The goods have been bought at Panic prices, and will be sold at a small advance on cost.

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Miss M. E. YOUNG, late of New York City, will please and high the most fashlomable Establishment in given the most Fashlomable Establishment in given the give entire satisfaction in matters of taste to all who may favor ber with their orders.

The Ladies of Columbus and vicinity will please accept my shoere thanks for their liberal patronage, and I would respectfully sofetia continuance of the miss.

**We set, then, that the order of formation has become more and more shallow from the time in order that be may be the more casily annihilated. But the use of the term point evidently introduces a geometrical or at least a typo-layer graphical idea into the axiom, which had best be avoided.

But although the real science of war, as defined the next great change in tactics will be the advancing to attack, as lingle rank, followed by a second, and possibly by a third rank, sufficiently near to replice the first in case of disaster, or at the critical moment to join with it in the contest, thus presenting a succession of waves of attack, each light in itself and easily stemmed, yet in the lead of the principal writers of strategy and tactics will support the strate of our position, that writer is the critical moment to give it, and we merely suggest it for the contest, and will be able to give it, and we merely suggest it for the contest.

We not want to the present day; and the question is, has it reached its limits? There is much to a upper the strate of the critical moment to join with it in the contest, the principal writers of strategy and tactics only one who ever commanded large a

[From the Buffalo Courier.] The Perilous Voyage of the "Maid of

The "Maid of the Mist," the pretty little steamer that used to carry passengers for fifty cents each into the midst of the drenching spray of Niagara Falls, and give them a good soaking gratis, is missed from her accustomed mooringe. Between three and four o'clock yesterday afternoon, as we learn from a gentleman who was a looker-en, she left her wharf in charge of the gallant Robinson, who, with his skiff, has per-tormed so many deeds of daring in the vicinity of the Falls, bound for the peacetul waters at the mouth of the river. He was accompanied, we learn, only by the engineer and another man, who was to assist him at the wheel. It was most perilous voyage—a current of ever so many miles an hour—an immense volume of water crowded between narrow banks, and playing all sorts of mad antios under precipio whiripool right in the way, ready to gorge a steambeat or "any other man"—an unexplored channel—who would have thought that a boat

remarkable saying, that "the strength of nations is no longer in their barracks." Both were, and it no longer in their barracks." Both were, and fere a severe struggle, eminently successful.

RAPCEON AND WELLISTON.

Seidom was there a greater contrast presented, by two generals in the same age than between Mapoleon and Wellington. Each represented, somewhat to excess the peculiar characteristics of his nation; Napoleon the English soldarite. When they met is was a battle of giants if we were reaf had no time to be awallowed. She would not be madely met if was a battle of giants if we were reaf had no time to be awallowed. She will not a subject for while, on the other hand, has the subject; for while, on the other hand, the attack of Assaye, the passage of the Dooro, the ometa Salamanea, and the strategical ast of Dreaden and the campaign of 1814 prove the French Emperor's status for defensive war.

The battles of Wellington were mostly fought on what our neighbor; sterm the "defensive of femice" plan—that Is, receiving the cuern's general attack on the position, but at the same item meeting him, exhausted by his march, at the short of the strength of the whole body was held to make you can be sterred to the whole of the subject of the wind of the whole of the wind of the mist."

**Napoleon and Wellington. Each represented, the wind the subject of the subject

yesterday, just in time to be too late We don't believe he will advance money again on boats of "the female persuasion"—they are so likely to run away in company with a brave

traduction to the work, of all military science whatever. Its general tenor, indeed, is a sufficient corrective to this error, if error it be, which probably is merely the expression of a nervous, rapid train of ideas. The author protests strongly against what may be termed the geometrical theories of military science; those theories which would reduce every military operation to a mere question of scale and compasses. And certainly, so far as the writings of Jomini and his followers have this tendency, we readily concide in the criticism. That they posses it to a certain extent there can be little doubt. It will be well, however, to consider the question more generally—in what sense war can be looked upon as a science.

The issue of a war nor decided by Chance.

Let us put a case, impossible in itself, yet to a certain degree attainable in many instances.

A little past three she cut loose from her meorings, about a quarter of a mile above the Bridge and steamed gallantly up towards the Falls. A murmur of disappointed expectation ran through the crowd, when suddenly, as she reached a point about half way up to the Falls, and turned with a graceful curve and headed downwards. There were on board, her engineer Robinson famed for deeds of daring in these parts, and I believe, three others.

The "Maid" came down the current and hung, quivering, but otherwise motionless, just the parts of the current and hung, quivering, but otherwise motionless, just otherwise motionless.

hung, quivering, but otherwise motionless, just opposite her dock. It seemed as if the daugh opposite her dock. It seemed as if the daughter of the spray were undecided. The moments were long before she made up her mind in an instant, before a spectator could wink, the die was cast, and she puffed a farewell to her home under the cliffs. Another second, and she swung in the sinewy grasp of the mighty river, speeding like an arrow down the stream. There was a rush of excited beholders for the Bridge, and looking up thence it was a brave and thrilling sight to see her coming down and dioping like a water foul under the energy.

dioning like a water fowl under the spray.
Your readers know how Nisgara looks just under, and just below the Bridge. The giant offspring of four lakes writhes there like a chained monater. The water, where it is not a mass of angry foam, seems as hard as iron, and wears a hue of sickly green, ominous, voracious, deadly. There is the force of an angry ocean pent up between these narrow prison walls, as the water, tortured into foam, dashes down the staircase of rocks.

down the staircase of rocks.

No one thought she could live through it, tioned, and of the principles of action which spring from them, proves that there is in war a sufficient sequence of cause and effect to constitute a science.

TRINCIPLES OF WAR.

There are, then, principles of war, fixed and real; and If principles, then there is a science which completes are all principles, then there is a constitute and again she shot overhead in foam, and again and again she shot overhead in foam, and again and again as a she all but disconnard it was

emerged dripping and quivering upon the calm water of the whirlpool. That Charybdis was easy after the Scylla she had weathered. A wide sweep with the current, and she was lost to sight. She belongs to Ontario now, and her creditors may follow if they dare. The "Maid of the Mist" was built almost in

the spray of the cataract, about six years ago. The thousands who have stood with her under the sheet of Niagara, will be pleased to hear

Bea Mother to your Children. Be a mother to your children—be a compan-ion to boys and girls. The follies of the young are too often the manifestation of the sins of the mother—sins of omission—of neglect of the child's thought, which instead of being trained as the gardener inclines the twig, is allowed to be blown about by every passing breeze Fill tion with the good, and there will be no coom for the bad to get in. You know how to satis-fy the demands of his stomach, yet you do not attempt to cater for his nobler mental and mor-

al rature, Be a companion to your children. Teach them that if weamed from your breast, they are not put away from your beart; and from thence let them etill draw their spirits, as before they found their life's blood. Be a mother:

"My soul is sick with every day's report
Of wreng and outrage with which earth is filled."
A mother! The fashionable woman whom we

once met dancing wantonly in a city ball, when her only child lay at home sickening with the scarlet fever, is not the type which we urge you

scarlet fever, is not the type which we urge you to copy. She was but an ostrich, which leaves its young on the desert sand. No, be a true mother, instinct with the hely attributes of maternity. There are many of you who can, like us, point to the mansions of the blest for a type of a mother—not dead, for she still lives in our hearts—stirring us up with a sweet, soft volce, yet ringing louder than clarion blast through your inmost souls, to duty.

Ah! If you would accept the noble office you are called upon to perform—if you will but occupy the heart of your husband, you will but fold your children in your own self, know their inmost thoughts, be their confident life-spring, their guide "Truant busbands," as they are called—sons designated as "only a little wild," will be rare, and the world will be removated.

To these true joys, does the true woman say that dress and fashion are preferable? Like all good actions, these rebound with blessing. In the exercise of these duties, in the cultivation of home-joys and affections, the exposure and

of home-joys and affections, the exposure and consequent diseases will not be met with. Life will not be a constant state of invalidism. Will you not think of these things?—Knickerbecker

Good-Natured Pospie. Be good-natured if you can, for there is no Be good natured if you can, for there is no attraction so great, no charm so admirable. A face that is full of the expression of amiability is always beautiful. It needs no paint, and no powder. Cosmetics are superfluous for it. Rouge cannot improve its cheeks, nor lily—white mend its complexion. Its loveliness lies beyond all this. It is not the beauty that is but skin deep. For when you gaze into the face of a noble-hearted man or woman, it is not the shape of the features you really see, nor yet the channel—who would have thought that a boat of any description could have rode over such a of any description could have rode over such a wild rush of waves and found anchorage! It has been done, however, and hundreds of eye witnesses can testify to the fact. The Ningara, from the Falls to its mouth, has been safely traversed by the "Maid of the Mist."

It was rumored at the Falls shortly after noon that a bargain had been made with Mr. Robin son and that the experiment would be made—to be people hastened almost incredulouely to the people hastened almost incredulouely to the d, vicinity of the whirlpool, expecting, of course, on the little steamer and her crew swallow.

Cultivate good nature, therefore. It is better the state of the system.

Notice,

CITY BANK OF COLUMBUS.

THE FOLLOWING CHANGES WERE Indeed in the battle of Salamanca. In abort, the defense in every case was not of a stationary change in the defense of the English of the Prussians in their villages at Lighy, but eminently mobile. It made in the defense of this Bank, January 20th, 1801, to viii: Will. A. Flatt, Fresident, and Thomas It may be added that the defensive element in their villages at Lighy, but eminently mobile. It may be added that the defensive element in the following communication relative to the stappids.

No. Since the above was in type we have received the following communication relative to the following communication relative to